WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1821. [NO. 71.

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN *is Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N.C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

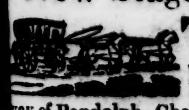
Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the Subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow Jane Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 1, 1821.——6w66

Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS, } *Executors.*
WM. J. WILSON, }

Lincoln County, N. C.
July 19, 1821. t015

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the [illegible], on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN away, on the 6th of August, an apprentice boy, by the name of *Richard Howel*, but is well known in this neighborhood by the name of Richard Miller. He is about 18 years of age, and was bound to the cooper's trade. I will give the above reward, if the lad is delivered to me.

JOHN BRIAN.

Rowan County, Sept. 14, 1821.——p3 69

GENERAL SYNOD.

A MAJORITY of the Lutheran Synods in the United States, having adopted the constitution proposed for a *General Synod*: Notice is hereby given to the clerical and lay deputies of the respective Synods, that the first meeting of the General Synod will take place at Frederickstown, Md. on the third Monday of October, 1821, at which time and place said deputies are requested to appear.

J. D. KURTZ,
Chairman of the Convention.

Baltimore, Sept. 10, 1821.

Editors of papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above notice in their respective journals.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of Oct. 1821.

COL. Charles T. Alexander, Revd. Thomas Alexander, Martha C. Alexander, Isaac Alexander, William Andrew, 2. B—James Berryhill, William Black, Shederick Bonds, Walter Bibb, James Burns, Rev. Archibald Brown, Hugh Bryson, William Beard, John Buckhannon, Matthew Bigham, Jacob Bake. C—Thomas Capps, Caleb Capps, David Chambers, Robert L. Caldwell. D—Doctor Dunlap, Charles Dorton, Maj. Joseph Douglass, David Dougherty, James Dinkins, Mrs. Dinkins. E—Isaac Erwin. F—Henry Foster, Isaac Freasure, Nathaniel Farrow. G—Nathaniel Guire, William Goforth, David Graimshaw, Jonathan Griffen, Henry Golson, Daniel Galispie, Saml. Graham. H—Miss Nancy Houston, Whitmil Hill, Joshua Hadley, Daniel Harrison. I—John Irwin. J—Mrs. Rebecca E. Jones. K—Mrs. Nancy Kennidy, Joseph Kerr. L—Miss Sarah R. Long 2, John Little, William A. Lawing, Mrs. Richard Long. M—John McCullah, Job Mills, Adam Meek, John L. McRea, Charles Mason, Thomas Macky, John McNeler, Judith N. Munroe, William Matthew, Thomas Murray, Adam McRaven, James Mulwee. N—Sterling Nicholson, John Neely. O—Joseph Ormand. P—Col. Thomas G. Polk 2, Capt. James Potts, David Pervines, William Porter, Joseph Pervines 2, Wilson Parks. R—John Ray, Tomp Ray, James Rodgers, John Ritch 2. S—John Stansil, Seth Sexton, A. Sing, Addison Sample. T—William Thompson, John L. Thompson, Capt. Samuel J. Thomas. W—John C. West, John Walker, William J. Wilson, Miss Catherine E. Wilson, William Wylie, John Wents, Jeremiah Wents 2, David Walkup, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Waggoner, John Wilson. t72

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1821.

ELIZABETH ALMAN. B—John C. Barnhart 2, Andrew Bain, Thomas G. Barnet 2. C—John Case, Jacob Coleman, John Crittendon, William Carrigan. D—Philip Dry. G—Gideon Green, Nathan Green, E. A. Green, Robt. Glass. H—James S. Harris, Abigail O. Harris, Lewis Honeycut. M—Samuel McCurdy, Job Mills, Gideon McRee, John S. McCurdy, Thomas McEwen, Richard A. McRee, George Millar, Wm. McLean, Francis Miller, Macamy Morgan. N—Daniel Neisler. R—William Rose. S—Henry Sossaman, John Stevenson, William Sifford, Margaret Sifford, James Scott, Esq. Alexander Scott, Alexander Scott, jr. Elihu Stafford. T—Hugh B. Taylor. W—Wm. E. White, Andw. Walker. t72

DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Rotation of Crops,

BY THOMAS MARSHALL, ESQ.

A Paper laid before the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

[Concluded from our last.]

The next system in order is that of seven fields; in which case each division of the farm will contain 71 3-7 acres. Two courses may be selected as applicable to this system.

1st. corn; 2d. wheat; 3d. clover; 4th. wheat; 5th. clover; 6th. wheat; 7th. clover.

The first of these is the preferable mode except that the advantage of planting corn on stubble ground is lost. Both are valuable courses, and highly to be recommended where circumstances render it necessary to have as much as one seventh of the land in corn. The only objection to which the seven field system is liable, is this: that it does not admit the maximum of fallow of which the farm is susceptible.

Let us, then, in the last place, suppose the farm to be divided into eight fields of 62½ acres each, and the rotation to be adopted will depend in a great measure upon the condition of the farm, and upon the comparative profits of grass and grain. This division admits of important changes in the rotation of crops, without the alteration of cross fences; and the farmer may proceed from a lenient course of crops, in which only two fields are annually fallowed, to one in which greater demands are made upon the soil. In either case, one field only is allotted to corn, a great portion of which may be manured, and the produce will be found sufficient to supply all the wants of the farm. For let us suppose the average produce of the corn field to be six barrels per acre, the crop will amount to 375 barrels; an ample supply for the labour necessary to cultivate that quantity of ground in corn, and to fallow three times that quantity for wheat. Should the profit on stock be found more considerable than that arising from the culture of wheat, less labour will be required on the farm, and there will be a surplus of corn.

The first course applicable to this system is as follows:

1st. wheat; 2d. corn; 3d. wheat; 4th. clover; 5th. clover; 6th. wheat; 7th. clover; 8th. clover; yielding four grain crops, two of which are upon fallowed land, in eight years. A variety in the course might be suggested, by supposing the corn to be planted on clover ground instead of stubble; but as this would not change the number of grain crops in any given year, it is unnecessary to do so. The second course, designed for a more improved condition of the farm is this:

1st. wheat; 2d. corn; 3d. wheat; 4th. clover; 5th. wheat; 6th. clover; 7th. wheat; 8th. clover: yielding five grain crops, three of which are upon fallowed land in eight years. Consequently 5-8ths of the farm will be annually in grain until the termination of harvest; and as it would probably be found necessary to break up one of the clover fields before that period, it is apparent that this course is less favorable to stock than the preceding, and must be discontinued so soon as wheat shall become the less valuable article. That many farms in this state are able to sustain this course of cropping, will be evident by comparing it with the system of five fields, which is in general use. In the one corn, the most exhausting crop, occurs but once in eight years; in the other, once in five; while the quantity of ground annually cultivated in the first, exceeds the quantity annually cultivated in the last, only by one fortieth of the whole, or two and half per cent.

With a view to test the comparative profit of the different courses referred to in these remarks, we will suppose, that in each instance every acre of ground shall produce six barrels of corn, valued at three dollars per barrel; every acre of fallowed ground, twenty-two and a half bushels of wheat, estimated at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel; and every acre of corn ground, fifteen bushels of wheat, estimated at the same price.—The fallow crop is fairly stated at 50 per cent. more than the corn ground. I have generally found it to be nearly double. The result will be as follows:

No. of fields.	Bbls. of corn.	Bush. of wheat.	Proceeds.
Four	750	1876	$4593 75
Five	600	3750	6437 50
Six	500	3125	5406 25
Seven	428 4-7	4285 2-3	6642 78
Eight {1.	375	3756	5812 50
Eight {2.	375	5156 1-4	7570 31

From this statement it would seem, that the gross revenue derived from cultivating the farm in the manner last proposed, exceeds that arising from any of the rest, supposing every article to be converted into its equivalent in money; but, when it is recollected that corn is by no means so saleable an article as wheat, that more hands are required to make it, and of course more mouths are ready to consume it; and that the economy observed in using it is always in the inverse ratio of the quantity made; the system of eight fields must be allowed to have a still greater advantage over the rest than would appear from the above statement. Again, when the field is large in proportion to the residue of the farm, no farmer in this section of the country could sow wheat upon it in due time without a material abridgment of his fallow, or a considerable augmentation of the labour employed upon his farm. Four men, with as many harrows, and three horses to each, can put in one hundred acres of fallow ground prepared for seeding in four days; whereas twelve ploughmen cannot do as much upon corn ground in the same time: And as the time for seeding is much circumscribed by the Hessian Fly, a strong argument is derived from the consideration in favour of any system which admits of the most expeditious seeding, and of course the greatest proportion of fallow.

In the foregoing observations on the various systems, no notice has been taken of a difficulty, common to them all, that provision is not made for a supply of hay for the use of the farm. Unless the farm should possess the advantage of a sufficient quantity of meadows in addition to the arable land, this difficulty will be sensibly felt; and in those systems which require but few fields it would probably be found necessary to make temporary subdivisions, or to have permanent lots for the purpose of supplying hay. The quantity of ground required for this object, on well improved land, is not considerable. In a farm of five hundred acres, twenty or twenty-five would be sufficient. In the system of five fields, therefore, by way of example, too great a sacrifice of pasture would be the consequence of devoting an entire field to the scythe, and it would be found desirable, if not necessary, to enclose a part of it, a resource not only for hay, but clover seed. In the system of eight fields, if the first mentioned course be adopted, less difficulty will be experienced than in any of the rest, because the number of fields in grass will allow the use of any one of them for these purposes, or such a portion of it as may be required, without material inconvenience. Should the second course applicable to that division of fields be adopted, the inconvenience may be remedied without a temporary fence in this manner: instead of fallowing the whole field in the eighth year for wheat, leave twenty-two and a half acres unbroken, and forty acres of it only will be in wheat in the ensuing year. The part remaining in clover will furnish an adequate supply of hay and clover seed, and the proceeds may be safely stated to be the same in value as if the produce had been wheat. The year afterwards, the whole field will be planted in corn; and I would suggest the propriety of sowing only so much of it in wheat after the corn, as had been pretermitted in the preceding fallow. This part of the field having been less exhausted, might, with the aid of careful cultivation, be made to produce a very profitable crop. The residue of the corn ground may be sown in rye; and when it is recollected that the rye crop can be put in with much greater expedition than wheat, (cultivators answering the purpose of ploughs,) the greater latitude is admissible in the time of sowing it, and much less expense in securing it at harvest. The actual profit will be found nearly the same as in the preceding statement, and the trouble considerably less.

But I should be strongly tempted to abandon the practice of sowing small grain of any kind upon land just released from the exactions of a crop of corn, and forego immediate profit for the more durable advantage derived from the greater improvement of the soil, if I could be satisfied, as assured by some, that clover will succeed when sown upon corn ground, without the aid of what is called a sheltering crop. An experiment of this kind would be most likely to succeed upon ground previously harrowed; and should it prove satisfactory, the system of eight fields would appear under a new aspect. Not more than one-half of the land would in any case be occupied, in any given year, by grain; and not more than one-eighth by corn. From the greater proportion of fallow, the gross profits accruing to the farmer would be scarcely inferior to those derived from the cultivation of three-fifths or four-sevenths of his land, while the expenses attendant upon it would be considerably less. Every operation of the farm would be conducted with ease and satisfaction to the proprietor; and his profits annually increase with the increasing value of his land.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Dr. *John Adams*, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

* The following method is recommended by Mr. Farrow, a member of our society, and a farmer of high reputation, when it is wished to sow a crop of small grain immediately after corn, and at the same time insure the growth of clover. In the spring, after the corn is taken off, sow oats, at the rate of one-half bushel or three pecks per acre; harrow them in with heavy harrows, and upon the ground thus prepared sow clover seed and plaister. The oats will be a fine pasture about June, and should be fed on just before they would come into head. Let the cattle be then taken away, and the oats will spring again. The field may then be pastured a short time; when the oats and clover mixed will furnish a rich repast. The next year no oats will appear, and the clover will enjoy exclusive possession of the soil.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Iredell County, Sept. 23, 1821.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Feelings of benevolence prompt me, at present, to lay before you some observations on the state of Houses of Correction and Public Prisons. I am more strongly induced to do so, from having had it in my power to visit and examine particularly some prisons constructed on plans so effective, and so well organized in their government, as not only to preclude the possibility of escape, but to preserve the health of their inhabitants from the ravages of the jail and typhoid fevers, or such as are incident to places that are confined and liable to accumulations of filth.

Besides the preservation of the health and comfort of the inhabitants of bridewell, the health of the neighboring inhabitants should also be consulted.—Here the suaviter in modo and fortiter in re, obtains, as well as elsewhere. The strong should here combine with the elegant, the ornamental with the useful; and buildings for these purposes should have dry, elevated situations, exposed as much as possible to the action of the sun and air.

In a climate such as ours, where the heat of summer is not excessive, the advantages of inhaling pure air, and the sudden evaporation of moisture, more than counterbalance the increased heat that would result from exposure to the direct rays of the sun. A judicious choice of situation, besides the advantages already enumerated, would regale our citizens with beautiful prospects of elegant buildings, and ornament our towns and villages, instead of disgusting with noisome effluvia and loathsome sights, issuing from a generator of disease, disgust and pestilence.

Who, that has visited our villages at quarter sessions, and whose more delicate senses have not been blunted by habit—or which of our villages that, by the shifting breeze, has been regaled with exhalations from our county prisons, but must bear testimony to the truth of the picture? How much more, then, will it not obtain in places devoted to the confinement of numerous convicts for years or for life, where not security, but punishment is the object, when we see so much wretchedness, misery and filth in buildings intended for the comfort and protection, as well as the temporary detention, of their inhabitants.

To afford comfort and healthfulness, as well as security, to the prisoners of our county jails and other places of confinement, I would recommend to our bodies corporate and legislative, liberality in their disbursements. They will find it cheapest and most efficient in the end; saving immense sums expended annually in guarding jails and conveying prisoners from one place of security to another.

Jails should be built of *stone*, or double walls of brick, the intermediate space filled with upright pieces of timber, and at least three stories high, the basement story occupied by the keeper, for greater security, and as an incitement to cleanliness. There should be strongly grated windows communicating with the different cells, for the freer circulation of air, and passages between each row of cells, to prevent prisoners rendering each other assistance to escape, as well as for other obvious purposes. The building should be perfectly fire-proof, and kept comfortable with stoves in the winter and in the damp, chilly weather of autumn and spring. To complete the security of the jail, it might be necessary to surround it with a good wall, at the distance of thirty or forty feet; as we know, from experience, that more than nine out of ten escape by assistance within without. The rooms should be whitewashed with *lime* once a year, in May or June, for the purpose of preventing contagious diseases, and destroying the seeds of this mephitic poison if lurking in the cells. Lime combines with the septic acid of the atmosphere, (which is, in greater or less quantity, in every confined place,) and is a general purifier of filth; uniting with the oils and excretions of the body, forms calcarious soaps, and if properly applied, will entirely neutralise and destroy the fœtor of persons and animals. And it would also be necessary to have inspectors, with proper powers, appointed; whose duty it should be to see the prisons kept clean, and that the dress and provisions of the prisoners were clean and wholesome.

AUFIDIUS BASSUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE WEST:

Permit one, deeply interested in the great Convention question which at this time agitates the western section of the state, to suggest the only mode by which you may obtain your just and equal rights. Be no longer deluded with the vain hope that the legislature of North-Carolina will aid you in the call of a Convention. How long have you been amused with this bauble,—this tub for the whale? The journals of that body will tell you. Year after year your representatives have honestly and faithfully exerted themselves to obtain this desirable object; but all in vain. Our brethren in the East, feeling power, and well knowing it must pass away on a Convention being called, have overlooked and set at nought the great principles of our government, to wit: equal representation; and are determined, at all hazards, to lord it over the West. Let then the West take care of itself. I would advise that each county in the state, that is friendly to this great object, should form Corresponding Committees, to consult with each other, and lay some plan for each county to send a given number of representatives to meet at some particular place, to take into their most serious consideration the difficulties under which we labor.

ONE OF YOU.

Negative Proof.—Many have been the instances that persons in their last moments have deeply lamented their unbelief of revelation and the truth of the christian religion--but never do we hear of any one regretting or being sorry that they have believed in the christian religion as taught by our Saviour—this ought to satisfy any one of the safety of such a belief.

PETER.

Desultory.

NEW THEORY.

Translated from the 'Nain Jaune,' or Yellow Dwarf, a Parisian Journal.

Will you believe, *that the more intelligent an animal is, the more difficult are his wounds to cure?* Nothing is better proved than this physiological phenomenon, in comparing the different species together. Thus, the facility of cure decreases in comparing the man, the horse, the hog, the reptile, the polypus; and if this law does not so readily apply itself to the individuals of the same species, its existence is not the less demonstrated to the eyes of the philosophic observer. How, Doctor! Do you seriously believe that the wounds of a simpleton heal up easier than those of a man of wit? Yes, undoubtedly, allowance being made, however, of the causes of aberration that the malady may encounter. I could put under your eyes the results of a hundred cases which I have collected, that serve to support my system. I go farther, and I offer to renew them in public: let there be brought me, for example, five or six Journalists; Messieurs of the Journal Royal; of the Quotidien; of the Gazette; of the Journal General; of the Journal of Paris; and of the Journal of Debates. Let each one of these gentlemen receive a stroke upon the Occiput from the same hand, with the same force and weight, so that the result may be for each one a wound of equal length, breadth, and depth. That done, I will proceed to the treatment with the same care and the same process, and I declare that the first cured will incontestibly be Monsieur of the Journal Royal, whose wound will heal the same day: Messrs. of the Quotidien and of the Gazette will enter into convalescence the next day, and may the day after go to their daily labors: the malady of Monsieur of the Journal General will at first show some unfavorable symptoms, that will not be long in vanishing: Monsieur of the Journal of Paris will give, for a long time, serious inquietudes: Monsieur of the Journal Debates may indeed die of it.

This physiological phenomenon being once shown, if you demand the explication, I will tell you that a man of understanding is in a state of habitual fever, comparatively to the man whose intellectual faculties are less developed. Now we know that fever is an obstacle to the cure of wounds; therefore, the fool will sooner be cured than a wise man. Here is a new motive for the saying, "*Beati pauperes spiritu.*"

It has often been said, figuratively, that marriage is a lottery; but we do not recollect to have met with a practical illustration of the truth of the simile before the following, which is a free translation of an advertisement in the Louisiana Gazette:

"A young man of good figure and disposition, unable, though desirous, to procure a wife, without the preliminary trouble of amassing a fortune, proposes the following expedient to attain the object of his wishes. He offers himself as the prize of a lottery to all widows and virgins under 32. The number of tickets to be 600, at 50 dollars each. But one number to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate proprietor of which is to be entitled to himself and the 30,000 dollars."

The plan is ingenious, and if adopted generally, without the limitation of age, might be productive of the happiest effects on society, inasmuch as it would tend to diminish the number of those "who pine in single wretchedness," and by keeping alive that hope of a helpmate, the want of which is the chief source of the ill temper which is said to characterize a certain class of a certain sex, it would add much to the comfort of many domestic circles. We doubt, too, whether, of the matches formed in this way, an equal proportion would not prove as happy as of those made in the usual manner. The prize being known, no lady would enter for it without at least as much reflection as precedes ordinary marrirges; and, although the gentleman would run the risk of an unpleasant helpmate, he would be certain of one of the objects which is supposed to be essential to connubial happiness.

[*N. Y. Amer.*

LASTING GRIEF.

"During our excursion in the valley of Deropil in Albania," says a late English traveller, "we heard many doleful cries and loud lamentations, proceeding from several houses; we required the reason for this circumstance from our guides, who informed us that the women were still wailing for their husbands and sons who had fallen in battle against the vizier; now many of these had been thus occupied at least seven years previous to the time we heard them; yet no one appeared surprised at the folly of this observance. So powerful is the force of custom! I remember listening frequently at Joannina to the cries of a matron who had lost her husband seventeen years before in a Russian campaign, but had never omitted howling three times a day after she had received the tidings of his death."

Nat. Gaz.

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES.

Man is strong.....woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident.....woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action.....woman in suffering. Man shines abroad.....woman at home. Man talks to convince.....woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart..... woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery.....woman relieves it. Man has science.....woman taste. Man has judgment.....woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice.....woman of mercy.

FROM THE CAPE FEAR RECORDER.

We stated in our preceding remarks, or rather asked, whether the majority of the Legislature who have heretofore voted against the call of a Convention, have passed any law partial in its nature, or was there any just complaint as to the exercise of the powers delegated, and pointed out by the constitution. To these questions the answer must be NO! While this majority guarded the interest of their constituents, and endeavored to preserve pure and immaculate, [and spotless, he ought to have added, to give the idea in full,] the constitution of the state, no charge can be made against them founded in *truth*, that they have invaded the rights of others, or given to themselves that which was not in common with every citizen in the state. But suppose we change the question, and put it to our opponents. Have they not attempted, and have they not done acts that were party in their nature? Refer to the frequent attempted amendments to the annual *tax bill.* Call over your list of offices of *honor*, and of *profit*, and tell us how many are from the East.

Ye representatives of the East, inquire into these facts. If such things are done, and such things attempted, when the reins are in your own hands; what, we ask, can you expect, when nothing will be left you, but unavailing resistance to measures, and passive submission to the acts of others? Are you willing not only to sacrifice your own interest, and that of your constituents, but will you also disregard their known wishes and opinions? It is not what we expect, nor do we fear it. Look into the history of every country, and you will find that *improvement* and *reform* are the magic words of the designing, ambitious, and *selfish.* No matter how free the people are, how prosperous, and how mild and *equal* [this latter word is made emphatical, we suppose, because it applies so justly, and with such peculiar force, to our state government] the government, these men [i. e. the "western demagogues,"] either pretend that they can make the condition of the people better, or to persuade one part that they enjoy not as much of the benefits and privileges of society as the other; and that their *patriotic* views are to render all *equal.* They commence—and too late the people find, that *self* is at the bottom of the whole.

It is as unaccountable, as it is true, that a large portion of the people of the West appear, by their acts, to be opposed to the prosperity of the *Commercial* towns of the state. Any measure for their interest, meets with (in the Legislature) a combined and preconcerted opposition. Individual interest points to an *adjoining* state. The means that are necessary to exalt our own, are sunk in the concupiscible [a more *appropriate* word could not have been chosen!] vortex of *self.* The Pride of the State, its interest, its prosperity, its standing, have measurably been sacrificed to the interest of its neighbors. The misguided *few* of the East, we are ashamed to say, lent an helping hand. They will, at the next session of the Legislature, have an opportunity to redeem the character of that part of the state that they represent. Another reason why a Convention should not be called in this state, is the example that has been presented to us by our sister states. Without troubling our readers with allusions to to all, we will only refer to the Convention now sitting in the state of New-York. Got up by party, supported by interest, and carried on by ambition; nothing but the few patriots of "olden times," can secure to that highly respectable state, any thing like its original constitution. What did the Conventon in Massachusetts do? Why, they *Legislated* under the former constitution, instead of amending and improving. [When we get time, we will tell what the Massachusetts Convention *did* do, and produce, in illustration, a "few stubborn things," called FACTS.]

We can see no good reason for the calling of a Convention; nor have those who advocate the measure, offered a single plausible argument in its favor, if we except the system of representation. [We advise the editor to put his thinking-cap on, before he hazards another such assertion.] Change this question as you will, it must present itself in this point of view. Shall the East, who have no interest unconnected with the prosperity and importance of the state, (!!!!) place it in the hands of the West, and thereby further not only their individual interest, but to the injury of the state, benefit their neighbors? We say Not! For North Carolina, however absurd it may appear to the people of the West, must measurably owe her importance, in any point of view, to the encouragement and prosperity of the East. That encouragement must come from ourselves; the West have never yet exhibited one spark of it. Shall we deprive ourselves of the means that we have in our hands? The man that would say YES! is undeserving the confidence of the people of the East.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, SEPT. 22.—By the Herald from Liverpool, we have received our regular London files and lists, to the 18th August.

War had not been declared between Russia and Turkey; and the latest and most authentic advices make it highly probable that no war will ensue. It is true, the interrupted good understanding between these two powers had not been restored:—But in the negotiation the Emperor Alexander had delivered an *Ultimatum* so moderate and pacific, that the Turkish Sultan must be a madman to reject it.

The merchants in Odessa, the principal Russian port in the Black Sea, say positively that there will be no war between Russia and Turkey.

The columns of the British papers are almost exclusively devoted to three national objects—namely;—The voyage of the King to Ireland, and his reception there:—The funeral obsequies of the British Queen:—and, the examination of witnesses before a jury of inquest on the bodies of two persons killed by the King's Guards during the Queen's funeral procession.

No other part of Europe affords any subject of interest here.

From a Paris paper.

On Thursday some boatmen took a man out of the Seine, who had thrown himself in from the Pont-au-Change. On conveying him to the Corps de Garde, they succeeded in recovering him. He was no sooner restored than he assured the Commissary of Police very seriously, that as soon as he was free he should take the first opportunity of drowning himself. The Commissary proposed to him to sign a declaration of his intention to destroy himself, and to which the man readily agreed. At this juncture, a female arrived, loudly screaming, *My Husband, I will see my Husband!* When, however, she found him alive, she was immediately silent. The boatmen approached her, to ask for some reward for having saved her husband, when she angrily repulsed them, saying, *Why did you not let him drown himself? what business had you to meddle with him?* These words had the effect of curing the husband of his folly, and he swore that he would not again attempt to drown himself.

HORRIBLE STORY.

The following horrible story appears in a French journal:

The house of refuge for Lunatics, established at Charite-sur Loire, department of Nievre, was, a short time ago, the scene of a most tragical event.

The Sieur Mangue, an apothecary of Sancere, and the Sieur Leonard Pousscrean, a mason of Lucry-le-Bourg, had been placed in the house as insane patients. Among other poofs of madness, Mangue continually manifested a strong dislike of life, and endeavored to prevail on the different inmates of the establishment to murder him. Unfortunately, the proposal being made to Pousscrean, who labored under a most incurable kind of insanity, he willingly undertook to perpetrate the horrid act.

The two lunatics immediately descended the staircase leading to the kitchen, where they found a wooden horse. Mangue suddenly stopped, coolly took off his coat and cravat, turned down his shirt collar, and laid his head on the horse. They now wanted an instrument, and Mangue pointed to the kitchen chopper, Pousscrean ran to fetch it, returned, and finding his wretched companion still in the same attitude, beheaded him with a single stroke, without any body having heard or observed the preparations for this horrible execution.

The event was, however, soon discovered; the murderer was known by the bloody stains with which he was covered. On being questioned, he confessed, without the least emotion, that he had yielded to the repeated entreaties of Mangue; that the latter had bequeathed to him a valuable document, (which, on being produced, proved to be merely a piece of waste paper,) and that he would perform the same office to any one who asked him politely!

Lon. Lit. Gaz.

DOMESTIC.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.

The New-Hampshire Patriot, of Sept. 17, gives the most appalling account of a hurricane which passed, on the evening of the preceding Sabbath, through the towns of Corydon, Wendell, New London, Sutton, and Warner. The whirlwind is said to have extended as far back as lake Champlain; but authentic information commences at Corydon. Its ravages varied from half a mile to six rods in width. And wherever it struck the ground, it literally covered it with desolation.—Scarcely a building resisted its power. Dwelling houses and barns were shivered to atoms, and their contents dispersed beyond all hope of recovery. A bureau was carried across Sunapee lake to the distance of two miles and three quarters from the place where it was taken. Many human lives were lost, and the shattered remains of domestic fowls and birds were every where seen upon the ground after the wind had passed. To show the power of the wind, a large hemlock log, 60 feet in length and 3 feet in diameter at the butt, and nearly two at the top, is said to have been taken from its bed where it had lain 8 or 10 years, and carried by the wind up hill, and over two large rocks 17 inches above the ground, situated about six feet from where it lay, to the distance of six rods. The rise of land in this distance is found to be ten feet six inches. It struck a rock, which, breaking it in two, stopped its progress.

Alexandria Herald.

SHOCKING MURDER.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA. SEPT. 26.—It has seldom been our painful lot to record a more barbarous transaction than that which took place in Caroline county, on Sunday night last. For the following particulars in relation thereto, we are indebted to a gentleman, a near neighbor to the unfortunate victims. On the night above mentioned, three white men (as is supposed) got into the house of an old man by the name of Coats, whose family consisted, besides himself, of a maiden sister, an old woman, and three small negroes, all of whom had retired to rest.—One of the latter upon hearing something fall, cried out, "who's there?"—when immediately the assassins commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the whole family, cutting and stabbing with knives or other sharp instruments, and mangling in the most shocking manner, the bodies of Mr. Coats, his sister, and the old woman who lived in the house, while lying in their beds, and dangerously wounding two of the negroes; the third, who escaped with less injury, tho' severely cut, was the first to give the alarm. On the neighbors repairing to the spot, a horrid spectacle presented itself to their view—five mangled bodies lay groaning and bleeding on their beds; but the murderers had fled. When our informant left the house, Mr. Coats was lying in a senseless state. His sister, and the old woman who lived with him, we understand, are since dead; and the rest of the wounded are not expected to recover. The object of these inhuman wretches is supposed to have been plunder. May speedy justice overtake them.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) SEPT. 28.

JOSEPH YELLOWLY NO MURDERER.

But an innocent and wrongfully accused man, who has labored under the above horrid appellation ("murderer") ever since the appearance of an article in the Norfolk Herald (of the 7th ult.) concerning the death of a man on board of Capt. Yellowly's boat, while on her passage from Norfolk to Plymouth and up the Roanoke. The Herald, however, is not blameable for this statement, nor are the Jury of Inquest, or Justices of the Peace, on whose authority we presume the Herald's statement was founded—because the deceased undoubtedly appeared to the coroner's Jury to have been murdered; *circumstances* induced a strong belief that Capt. Yellowly was the perpetrator of the apparently horrid deed; Captain Yellowly could not be found, it appears, at that time, and consequently, Mr. Dozier and Mr. Etheredge

Justices of the Peace, felt themselves bound, we dare say, to make their proclamation—however severe the pangs it may have inflicted on the pure and innocent heart that felt them. A man's character in this world before his fellow-man as well as in the world to come before his God, when properly appreciated, is ALL to him; and we understand that Capt. Yellowly has but little else to depend upon, and his occupation requires the maintenance of it.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, from one of the Judges of our Superior Courts, now on his Circuit, before whom Capt. Yellowly presented himself and his witnesses, will undoubtedly clear him (Yellowly) in the minds of all who had suffered themselves to believe him guilty of the foul crime of murder:

"Capt. Yellowly came to me with his witnesses—and I can say that no man has been more grossly libelled or falsely accused. It was not the passenger, but a sailor that died. He was not worth a cent. They threw him overboard, because the hands were all sick. The passenger was Mr. M'Donal, of Plymouth, and he has given his affidavit in favor of Capt. Yellowly. His throat was cut by the turtles, it is presumed."

MURDER.

We learn from a gentleman who crossed the Ohio river at Prince's ferry, on Saturday last, that the bodies of four men had been found floating in the river; three of whom were stabbed in the breast and the skull of each severed with an axe, their cloathing entirely stripped off, and their bodies endeavoured to be concealed in the bottom of the river by making fast a large stone across the breast of each, but the weather being extremely hot, they soon swelled to such a degree as to rise and float on the surface of the water.

[*Hopkinsville, Ky. pap. Sept.* 1.

Commonwealth vs. Moses Searles.

BOSTON, SEPT. 17.—This remarkable case was tried on Saturday last.—Searles was indicted for the crime of adultery. It appeared in evidence that he was married in 1811 to Elizabeth Pearson—that he left his family in 1818 at Townsend, and took up his residence in South Boston as a house carpenter, having as an apprentice a young man about 17 or 18 years of age, whom he called Peter—they boarded together from time to time at different places—occupied one room and one bed—worked together repairing houses, at which, as remarked by one of the witnesses, "*Peter was the better man of the two.*" In September last, 1820, a precept was served upon him, citing him to appear at Middlesex, to answer to a libel for a divorce setting forth that he had at divers times committed adultery with one ——. Then, for the first time, it became known that the beardless apprentice who had long been the gallant of the neighborhood, was a female.—The deception practised upon the people for so long a time produced so considerable an excitement that but for the kindness of a few individuals she would have been stripped in the road. She was however protected, acknowledged her sex, readily assented to put on her proper garments and to return to her parents who resided in Vermont. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

It did not appear in evidence, but it is said that the girl once boarded in the prisoner's family—that he seduced her, and compelled her, by threats, to assume the dress and character of a young man, and that he treated her ill—that she appeared very penitent, and has since her return to her parents conducted herself with great propriety, and expressed her gratitude to those who advised and assisted her. Some laughable occurrences were related in course of the trial. One witness testified, that Peter was the beau of the village, and once drove a party of girls on a sleighing frolic. He was remarked for his activity; he mounted ladders with adroitness, and discovered considerable skill in the labors of his avocation. A female dress was found in her trunk.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 12.

Law.—On motion for a prohibition in the case of the Hon. Judge Johnson, of the U. S. Court, *vs.* the Collector of Patrol Fines, it was yesterday decided by Judge Bay, at Chambers, that, by the law of this State, a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court is not exempt from the performance of patrol duty.

The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos (says the Savannah Georgian) is as impressive on the bye-standers, as it is beautiful! "Little babe: thou enteredst the world weeping, while all around you smiled; contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1821.

We are not able, according to promise, to lay before our readers this week an account of the late Cattle Show, and of the proceedings of the Rowan Agricultural Society at that time: it has not yet been furnished by the Secretary. We shall have it in season for our next.

The article in our last paper, on the controversy between the United States' Bank and the State of Ohio, should have been credited to the *National Intelligencer*. The omission was not discovered till it was too late to supply it: it is now noticed, that we may not incur the odium which is so deservedly attached to any one who knowingly appropriates to his own use the property of another.

That our readers may know the kind of arguments made use of by the East against the call of a Convention, we this week publish a specimen from the Cape Fear Recorder. We give it as we received it, with only the addition of a word or two, here and there, in brackets; and the public may be assured it is a fair sample: It is, as Mr. Saddletree would doubtless say, the *instar omnium*. The last Recorder contains the conclusion, we suppose, of [illegible] address; and when we once get clear of Cattle Shows, Musters, Courts, Races, &c. which crowd upon us altogether, we may possibly bestow a few remarks on it, unless our brother editor at Hillsborough shall continue his reply; in which case, we shall very gladly substitute his observations for our own. We recommend to the consideration of the Cape Fear Recorder the propriety of next publishing an address to the *West:* Who can tell what effect it might produce? Coming from that quarter which possesses all the talents, intelligence, and polish of the state, its influence must be great; and we are not willing to say, that it will not be completely successful.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

The publication of the debates of the convention that framed the federal constitution may be expected to throw full light on many parts of that instrument that require elucidation.

There is one point that we should wish to see cleared of the obscurity in which it appears to rest. It will go a great way, if illustrated by the members of the convention, to sweep away all the sophistry of which the discussion of constitutional questions has been of late so prolific.—Let us know at once, then, whether the constitution was considered in their day as a compact between the states in their corporate capacity and the federal government, or a compact between the people of the United States and that government. Let us be assured of the ground on which we stand; and whether any number of the states, constituting less than a majority of the people of the Union, have a right to declare the constitution violated whenever they may conceive their rights infringed. If the power of the general government be an emanation from the people collectively—if they, and not the states, made a surrender of a part of their rights for the good of the whole, then nothing less than a majority of those who made the surrender can possess the privilege of declaring the infringement of the compact and the nature of the remedy. Let the people resume the power granted whenever it be abused, but let no single state assume the extravagant pretension of judging of such abuse under the plea of defending the sovereignty of the states. Let us banish the dangerous doctrine, that there is no lawful tribunal to decide between any portion of the people, less than a majority of the whole, represented in the state governments, and the remainder, represented in the federal government. Let the project be no longer entertained, as it was once in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and which the Virginians seem disposed to revive, of instituting another tribunal to determine questions of state and federal jurisdiction, by appeal from the Supreme Court. That court is the tribunal of the people. It is the offspring of their power. It is as much the creature of their will as any other department of the federal or of the state governments. The people gave it authority to determine between any smaller portion of themselves, constituting less than a majority of the whole, and any larger portion, without reference to the manner in which they are politically divided or geographically separated. A single state, therefore, or any number, comprising less than a majority of the people of the United States, can have no right, in good faith, to release themselves from the compact by which the whole are bound to submit in certain cases to the decisions of that tribunal.

If a majority of the people of the Union conceive this court tyrannical, let them say so. There is a mode to ascertain public sentiment—to collect the expression of public wrongs—to arouse public indignation. But, until this manifestation of popular feeling takes place, we hold it to be the duty of the minority, whether consisting of one or more states, to submit in silence, because then there can be no case of flagrant tyranny or wrong. Are the people of the U. States generally so insensible to infractions of their rights in every other case, and blind alone to the usurpation of their federal judges? Are the sentinels of our liberties asleep at their posts, with the exception of the citizens of the ancient dominion? Are there no presses but hers that exercise a wholesome censorship and jealous vigilance over the conduct of public functionaries?

But why all this jealousy with regard to one set of public servants? Have the federal judges greater power over life, liberty, and property, than the state judges? Are they not checked and controulled as effectually through the power of impeachment? Would it be more difficult to arouse the people on encroachments by the one set of judges than by the other? Let us then dismiss these idle fears about federal usurpation. If the Supreme Court are found deciding against the states, more frequent than in opposition to the general government, this affords a proof that the encroachments are on the side of the states and not on that of the federal authority. But be this as it may, that tribunal decides in such cases for the *whole* people of the United States, and not for any section of them. If it restrains any number of states, comprising less than a majority of the whole people, its restraining authority is exercised for the benefit of the majority, and against the unconstitutional opposition of the minority.

From the Boston Recorder.

Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieut. Governor of Bencoleen, (Sumatra,) in a letter to one of the editors of the 'Investigator,' states that the population of the Batta country, in that island, does not fall short of a million; that they are cannibals; that they *eat* all prisoners taken in war—and that the invariable law for the punishment of the five capital crimes, is to *eat the prisoners alive!* "You may rely on the fact; and that eating alive is as common with them as hanging in England."

From the Southern Evangelical Intelligencer.

NUMBER OF METHODISTS.

The first Methodist Conference was held in America in 1773, when there were 10 travelling preachers, and 1160 members. In 1821, the Annual Conferences (including the province of U. Canada) are 12; travelling preachers, 977; local preachers, 3000; members, 281,146—increase this year, 21,256. These conferences are divided into 70 districts, under the oversight of 70 presiding Elders—these districts include 577 circuits and stations. The following are the numbers in the different conferences of the U. States; Ohio conference, 34,178; Missouri, 7,457; Tennessee, 34,559; Mississippi, 4,147; South-Carolina, 34,590; Virginia, 24,970; Baltimore, 37,684; Philadelphia, 34,805; N. York, 23,638; New-England, 16,650; Genesee, 25,457. There are three Bishops or Superintendents, viz: William M'Kendree, Enoch George, and Robert R. Roberts. Preachers admitted on trial this year, 139; remaining on trial, 105; admitted in full connexion, 86; located, 50; supernumerary, 22; superannuated, 58; expelled, 5; died, 6; withdrawn, 3; deacons, 163; elders elected and ordained this year, 59. Measures are now in operation to carry the Gospel to the Indian tribes, through the instrumentality of the Methodist Missionary Society.

Travelling preachers in G. Britain, 709; Ireland, 125; foreign stations, 128; America, 977; total, 1930.—Members in Great-Britain, 191,217; Ireland, 23,800; other parts dependent on England, 27,442—total number under the oversight of the British conference, 242,459; total number in the American conferences, 281,146....Making the total number of Methodists throughout the world, 523,605.

It is stated in a recent publication, that in England the members pay each one penny per week to support their preachers, which amounts to 112,632*l.* per annum. The whole tax levied annually upon each member is 10 shillings; making a total of 500,000 pounds—which is sufficient to pay ten thousand preachers, at 50*l.* per annum.

The Boston Centinel remarks: "The southern wits say, the *Sea Serpent* has become a naturalized *Yankee*, and is too *cute* to be trapped."

Lincolnton, Oct. 1, 1821.

At the last meeting of the members of the Dialectical Society of Lincolnton, the following members were elected officers of the society:—Rev. J. E. Bell, President; Maj. J. B. Harry, Vice President; John Hoke, jr. Secretary; John Michael, Treasurer; Martin Brim and Joel Dyer, Censores Morum.

The following persons were admitted members of the society:—Robert and Washington Ballard, Richard T. Brumley, William C. Work, John Lowry, Samuel Langley, and William A. Cappadge. [*Communicated.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 11th inst. Mr. JONATHAN ROBESON to Miss ELIZABETH FREEMAN.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Miss CAROLINE CHAMBERS, aged 14 years, daughter of David Chambers, Esq.

Also, on the same day, an infant child of Mr. Wm. Curtius, of this town.

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company will be held in Salisbury, on the 6th day of December next. A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

October 14*th*, 1821. 5wt75

The Raleigh Star and Winyaw Intelligencer will insert the above five weeks, and charge to the company.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the dwelling-house of the late Capt. John Reid, deceased, Lincoln county, (Catawba Springs,) on Tuesday, the 30th of October, and continue from day to day,

Stock, of all kinds,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
Farming Utensils,
Valuable household and kitchen Furniture,
Part of his Library of Books,

and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID..... } *Ex'rs.*
ALEXANDER M'CORKLE, }

Oct. 4, 1821. 3wt73p

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for two *notes*, given by me to Isaac L. Ward, on the 28th of August, 1821, for one hundred dollars each—one payable six months after date, and the other twelve. The said notes were given by me for a tract of land sold to me by the said I. L. Ward, which was said to have been purchased by him from John Dew and wife. The right to which land, as to Ward, is not valid; neither is he able to make me a good title to it, agreeably to his obligation. I am therefore determined not to pay said notes, as I have not received value for them. BRICE SANDERS.

Iredell County, Oct. 5, 1821.——3wt73

Taken Up,

AND committed to jail in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 19th of September, 1821, a Negro man, whose name is *Stephen.* He is the property of Adam Baird's estate. He says he was hired to Edward Tate, of Granger county, Tennessee, from whom he deserted. The owner is requested to come forward, agreeably to act of Assembly, and receive him.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Oct. 6, 1821. 3wt73

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the good citizens of the town of Salisbury, as well as those of the surrounding counties, that he still continues (and has all along continued, in spite of interlopers, *patent rights,* &c.) to carry on the *Tailoring Business* in the town of Salisbury, as extensively, perhaps, as ever. Having made arrangements to receive from the large cities the latest fashions, and having in his employ the best of workmen, he feels assured in saying that he is able to execute his work in as *fashionable* and *substantial* a manner as any of his brother chips in this part of the Union. Those who have heretofore generously favored him with their custom, will please accept his acknowledgments; and he hopes, by a judicious management of his business, to merit the continuance of their patronage.

*** Orders from a distance, for Cutting and Making, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1821. 4wt73

Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber having contracted with the Commissioners of the state of N. Carolina to improve Broad River, in Rutherford county, wishes to employ from 10 to 20 hands to work on said river. He would employ them by the year, give good wages, and make prompt payments in cash. He would be glad to make a contract with any person who has the hiring of slaves, for the hire of 10 or 12 stout hands by the year. Application, either personal or written, to be made to the subscriber at Rutherfordton, N. Carolina. GREEN B. PALMER.

Oct. 8, 1821. 4w72

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Walter Farris and wife, Mary Beaty, and Jordan Williamson, in right of David V. Wilson, against Samuel Wilson and others, heirs at law of John Wilson, deceased.....Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the court that Samuel Wilson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian,* that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. 6wt75p

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Richard Robison *vs.* William Robison.....Original attachment levied on the defendant's interest in a tract of land on the Catawba river. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made three weeks in the *Western Carolinian,* that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3wt73p

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1821: Joseph M'Pherson, trustee, *vs.* Thomas Hussey....Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian,* printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.—3wt73

Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1821: Joseph M'Pherson *versus* Thomas Hussey....Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian,* printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

3wt73 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C.

Valuable property for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, lying on Rocky Creek, in the county of Iredell, containing eleven hundred and forty-eight acres; on which there is a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Machine, and Distillery, all in good repair. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Distillery-house, Barn, and other outhouses, are almost entirely new, and built in the most convenient manner. About three hundred acres of said tract are in cultivation, and under a good fence. Also, one other tract of land, containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, lying on the South Yadkin. A part of this tract consists of valuable low ground; there is a convenient dwelling-house on the same, and about thirty acres in cultivation. Also, one other tract, lying six miles south of Sharpe's Iron Works, entirely woodland, containing about three thousand acres. Six or eight young negroes will be taken in part pay; and the payments, as to the balance of the purchase money, will be made easy.

A. F. CALDWELL.

Iredell Co. N. C. Sept. 16, 1821.—4w68

☞ The editors of the Richmond Enquirer will please to give the above four insertions in their paper, and send their bill to this office: the money will be immediately transmitted.

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
EZRA ALLEMONG.

4*th September,* 1821.——8w65

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

Notice.

MY wife, Nancy Donaldson, without any provocation or lawful cause, having left my bed and board sometime in July last, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.—171p

Oct. 2, 1821. ALEX. DONALDSON.

Writing Paper.

LEFT at this office, for sale, five reams of Foolscap Writing Paper, at $3 25 pr. ream.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.

FROM THE DUBLIN EXAMINER.

BEAUTY IN SMILES.

Oh! weep not, sweet maid, tho' the bright tear of beauty
To kindred emotion each feeling beguiles;
The softness of sorrow no magic can borrow,
To vie with the splendour of Beauty in Smiles.

Man roves thro' creation a wandering stranger,
A dupe to its follies, a slave to its toils;
But bright o'er the billows of doubt and of danger,
The rainbow of promise is Beauty in Smiles.

As the rays of the sun o'er the bosom of nature,
Renew every flow'r which the tempest despoils,
So joy's faded blossoms in man's aching bosom,
Revive in the sun-shine of Beauty in Smiles.

The crown of the hero, the star of the rover,
The hope that inspires, and the spell that beguiles;
The song of the poet, the dream of the lover,
The infidel's heaven is Beauty in Smiles.

Literary. Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

ON TASTE IN FEMALE DRESS.

Personal neatness may almost be classed with the cardinal virtues. It was an observation of Lavater, that persons habitually attentive to dress, display the same regularity in their domestic affairs. "Young women," says he, "who neglect their toilette, and manifest little concern about dress, indicate, in this very particular, a disregard of order, a mind but ill adapted to the details of housekeeping; a deficiency of taste, and of the qualities that inspire love; they will be careless in every thing. The girl of eighteen who desires not to please, will be a slut and a shrew at twenty-five. Pay attention, young men, to this sign; it never yet was known to deceive." Husbands, as well as lovers, are gratified and delighted in seeing their partners handsomely adorned; and I am convinced that many a heart now roving in quest of variety, might have been detained in willing captivity at home by the silken chains of personal decoration. It is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband. The simple robe may evince the wearer's taste as nobly as the most gorgeous brocade.

The natural figure of a woman is of the most importance in determining the style of her dress.—What sight, for instance, can be more preposterous than that of a short, broad shouldered, fat female in a spencer? It has been observed too, that short women destroy their symmetry, and encumber their charms by a "redundancy of ornament; and that a little woman, feathered and furbelowed, looks like a queen of the Bantham tribe."

Nor is the substance of which dresses are composed unworthy of notice. Making due allowance for the season, that which will display, or soften the CONTOUR of the form with most propriety and effect, should always be preferred. The Roman ladies had their *ventus texilis* and their *linea nubila*—line so fine as to acquire those names;—and, from the transparent muslin, to the substantial silk, the merino and kerseymere, our variety of texture is almost infinite. Thus, whilst the sylph formed maiden may be allowed to float in gossamer, the more matured and portly female should adopt a fabric better suited to her size, her figure and her time of life.

There is nothing, perhaps, more difficult of choice, or more delusive to the wearer, than colors; and nothing more offensive to the educated eye, than colors ill chosen, or ill combined.

"Let the fair nymph, in whose plump cheeks is seen
A constant blush, be clad in cheerful green:
In such a dress the sportive sea nymphs go;
So in their grassy bed fresh roses blow."

It has been remarked, however, that grass green, though a color exceedingly pleasing and refreshing itself, jaundices the pale woman to such a degree, as to excite little other sensation but compassion in the beholder.

——"Maids grown pale with sickness or despair,
The [illegible] mournful dye should chuse to wear,
So the pale moon still shines with purest light,
Cloth'd in the dusky mantle of the night."

Ladies of a pale complexion, I conceive, should seldom, if ever, wear a dress of an entire color.—Their white drapery, at least, might be relieved, and animated by ribbons, flowers, &c. of delicate tints; such as light pink or blossom color. On the other hand,

"The lass whose skin is like the hazel brown,
With brighter yellow should o'ercome her own!"

She may even, without fear of offence, assume the orange, the scarlet, the coqualicot, the flame color, or the deep rose; either of which will heighten the hue of her complexion, and impart a more dazzling lustre to her eye.

It is not within the province of an old man, Mr. Editor, to descend into the minutiæ of female attire, to prescribe the cut of a robe, the fall of a mantle, or the shape of a bonnet.—These points may very safely be left to a consultation between the lady and her dress maker; the cultivated taste of the former regulating and checking the meretricious fancy of the latter. In the hope that the hints which I have offered may prove of some utility,

I remain, &c.

SENEX.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

FROM A LONDON PUBLICATION.

Yea, the stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of her coming.
JEREMIAH.

There is no circumstance in the history of the feathered tribe which has more engaged the attention of naturalists than this; and there is, perhaps, none in which they have been less successful. In order to guide us through this dark research, we shall divide birds into such as are stationary and migratory passengers or wanderers.—The first class comprehends a great number of our land birds; which, though they have so much to fear from man, and from each other, are seldom driven away from their accustomed haunts, notwithstanding that they are perfectly fitted for a wandering life; and though, by the ease and rapidity with which they can change their place, they are enabled to accomplish their desire, however distant their object; yet a great number remain contented in the districts where they were bred, and seem to confine the gratification of their appetites greatly within the limits of their endowments. The eagle, the crow, and the sparrow, if undisturbed, never leave their native haunts. The black bird still frequents its wonted hedge; and the redbreast adheres to a certain district, from which he seldom moves, and, mild as he seems to be, expels from his territory all that are inferior in strength or courage, without distinction and without pity.

The powerful calls of nature, however, drive many birds annually from their native country in quest of food, of a warmer climate, or of a secure asylum, while employed in hatching and rearing their young. It was formerly believed, that the changes of heat and cold were the causes of the migration of birds; it is more probable, however, that those daring and adventurous journies, which might even intimidate human perseverance, are occasioned by a scarcity of food, or by the want of a secure resting place, during incubation, from the persecution of man. In general, our summer birds of the migratory kind come from the south; while those that remain with us during the winter months can almost all be traced to the colder regions of Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian Lapland.

We are informed by Linnæus, that Lapland abounds during summer, with enormous quantities of insects; and that is more or less the case with all the north of Europe. The insectivorus birds, therefore, such as the cuckoo, goatsucker, and all the tribes of swallows, during the warm months, are then abundantly supplied; but on the close of that season, when their favourite food begins to fail, they regularly depart for the milder climes of the south. Among the quails and the storks, this seems a preconcerted undertaking. They assemble together for some days before their departure; take different short flights as if to train their young for the journey; and, by an odd kind of chattering, seem to debate upon the plan of their route.—When these preliminaries are settled, they all take their flight in a body, that they may more easily oppose their enemies; they often appear in such numbers, that, to the mariner at sea, they resemble a cloud resting upon the horizon. The boldest, strongest, and by far the greatest number, probably make good their intention; but many there are, that, not apprised of their own want of force for the arduous undertaking, grow weary in the way, and, quite spent by the fatigues of their flight, drop down into the sea, or fall upon the decks of ships, and thus become a prey to the sailors or to the waves.

The summer birds of our country are the different species of swallow, the rail, lapwing, goatsucker, ring ouzel, and green plover. It is far from being exactly ascertained where each of these genera retires during winter; but it is probable the larger number resort to Africa, or to the more southern latitudes of Europe.

With regard to the winter birds which migrate from us in spring, the most remarkable are the hooded crow, the woodcock, the fieldfare, the redwing, snowfleck or snow-bunting. On the western shores of these islands, woodcocks are far more numerous than on the eastern; and on the west of Ireland, they are in the proportion of ten to one to those found on the coast of Britain. After their long flight across the Atlantic, they are so much exhausted, that they are frequently caught with the hand on their arrival. In further confirmation of this opinion, woodcocks are known to breed in great numbers in Canada and Cape Breton, during summer: they leave both countries in the month of September, and return again in spring, nearly at the period they are found to desert Britain. To this we may add the observations of sailors, who have actually seen them at sea passing from the west, toward land on the coast of England, during the fall. It is not improbable that some of the woodcocks on the east coast may come from the north of Europe. They breed in Norway and Russia, and no doubt may migrate to our own shores during winter. All the rest of our winter birds, we know, are natives of these northern countries: the woodcock alone is from the west, and its migrations have this additional peculiarity of being solitary, and not in flocks, like the storks and swallows.

FROM THE LONDON KALEIDOSCOPE.

THE SKELETON OF THE WRECK.

While Sir Michael Moore was in the command of the Amethyst frigate and was cruizing in the Bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant ship drove past.—Her deck was just above the water, her lower masts alone standing. Not a soul could be seen on board, but there was a cambouse on deck, which had the appearance of having been recently patched with old canvass and tarpauling, as if to afford shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time a strong gale; but Sir Michael, listening only to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to be put about, and sent off a boat, with instructions to board the wreck and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving whom the help of his fellow men might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed towards the drifting mast, and while struggling with the difficulty of getting through a high running sea close alongside, the crew shouting all the time as loud as they could, an object like in appearance to a bundle of clothes, was observed to roll out of the cambouse, apparently against the lee shroud of the mast. With the end of a boat hook they managed to get hold of it and hauled it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a Man, bent head and knees together, and so wasted as scarce to be felt within the ample clothes which had once fitted it in a state of life and strength. The boat's crew hastened back to the Amethyst, with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk, that a lad of fourteen years of age was able, with his own hands, to lift it into the ship. When placed on deck, it showed for the first time, to the astonishment of all, signs of remaining life; it tried to move, and next moment muttered in a hollow sepulchral tone, "*there is another man.*" The instant these words were heard, Sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck. The sea having now become somewhat smoother, they succeeded this time in boarding the wreck; and looking into the cub house, they found two other human bodies, wasted like the one they had saved, to the very bones, but without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk up posture, a hand of one resting on a tin pot, in which there was about a gill of water; and a hand of the other reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of salt beef, of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp. Unfortunate men! they had starved on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths! The boat's crew having completed their last melancholy survey, returned on board, where they found the attention of the ship's company engrossed by their efforts to preserve the generous skeleton, who seemed to have just life to breathe the remembrance, that there was still "another man," his companion in suffering, to be saved.

Capt. S. committed him to the special charge of the Surgeon, who spared no means which humanity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were, a fellow creature, whom the most unparalleled famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely ever left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hands, every five or ten minutes; and at the end of three weeks more, "the skeleton of the wreck" was seen walking on the deck of the Amethyst—and, to the surprise of all who recollected that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin boy, presented the stately figure of a man, nearly six feet high.

A SMALL POET

Is one, that would fain make himself what nature never made him; like a fanatic, that inspires himself with his own whimsies. He sets up a haberdasher of small poetry, with a very small stock, and no credit. He believes it is invention enough to find out other men's wit; and whatsoever he lights upon, either in books or company, he makes bold with as his own.....He appears so over concerned in all men's wits, as if they were but disparagements of his own; and crys down all they do, as if they were encroachments upon him.....As for epithets, he always avoids those that are near akin to the sense. Such matches are unlawful, and not fit to be made by a christian poet; and therefore all his care is to chuse out such as will serve, like a wooden leg, to piece out a maimed verse that wants a foot or two; and if they will but rhyme now and then into the bargain, or run upon a letter, it is a work of supererogation. For similitudes, he likes the hardest and most obscure best; for as ladies wear black patches to make their complexions seem fairer than they are; so when an illustration is more obscure than the sense that went before it, it must of necessity make it appear clearer than it did: for contraries are best set off with contraries.....He will take three grains of wit, like the elixir, and, projecting it upon the *iron-age*, turn it immediately into *gold*. All the business of mankind has presently vanished, the whole world has kept holyday; there have been no men but heroes and poets, no women but nymphs and shepherdesses: trees have born fritters, and rivers flowed plum-porridge. When he writes, he commonly steers the sense of his lines by the rhyme that is at the end of them, as butchers do calves by the tail. For when he has made one line, which is easy enough, and has found out some sturdy hard word, that will but rhyme, he will hammer the sense upon it, like a piece of hot iron upon an anvil, into what form he pleases. There is no art in the world so rich in terms as poetry; a whole dictionary is scarce able to contain them: for there is hardly a pond, a sheep-walk, a gravel-pit, in all Greece, but the ancient name of it is become a term of art in poetry. By this means, small poets have such a stock of able hard words lying by them, as dryades, hamadryades, aonides, fauni, nymphæ, sylvani, &c. that signify nothing at all, and such a world of pedantic words of the same kind, as may serve to furnish all the new inventions and *thorough reformations*, that can happen between this and Plato's great year. BUTLER.

MODERN MANNERS.

BEHAVIOR AT TABLE....Hang over your plate with your body so bent, that part of the meat, gravy, &c. may return back again into the plate: or, if you like it better, sit far enough from the table, so as to make the same deposit on your clothes. The latter method may be occasionally practised by way of variety.

Dip your meat into the salt-cellar; or, at least, take out the salt with the point of the knife with which you have been eating. If the salt spoon be before you, that makes no difference.

Be very nice and curious at table to shew your good taste and breeding; now and then observing, (particularly if those dishes be on the table,) "I can't bear roast mutton! A capon is very well, if it be tender: but I am sorry to say not one in twenty proves so; now that before me, I'll be bound for it, will make my words good." Or else praise every thing indiscriminately, like a hungry poet at an eighteen penny ordinary.

If you see a particular dainty, be sure to ask for it; or, if you like it better, take it without asking; or, should it be offered to you, take care to pick the best.

Some people very foolishly observe, that when carved for, it is but civil to take whatever is offered! No such thing. Always make a difficulty, saying you like some part better. It gives additional trouble, and of course shews the carver to better advantage.

When you meet with a dish not exactly suitable to your taste, stretch your arms across the table to get at one you like better, similar to a country squire at a public dinner.

Don't pay any attention to cutting your meat into small pieces, but take good substantial mouthfuls; making your cheeks stick out like full-blown bladders, or a chimney sweep eating gingerbread.

Religious.

When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest: and finding none, he saith, I will return to my house whence I came out.

And when he cometh, he findeth it swept and garnished.

Then goeth he, and taketh to him seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first. LUKE xi. 24, 25, 26.

I know of no passage throughout the New Testament so obscure as this, nor one which the commentators have been so little able to explain:—for which end, it is in the first place necessary to observe, that, in the times in which the gospels were written, an opinion was universally adopted, both by Jews and Gentiles, that madness, idiotism, many of the diseases, and much of the wickedness of mankind, were occasioned by evil spirits, who got possession of their minds and bodies; and that these spirits, when cast out by some superior power, wandered about in solitary and uninhabited deserts, restless and miserable, until they were able to return to their old, or to occupy some new habitation.

This passage is plainly founded on this idea, and on this supposition will be found not altogether unintelligible; but may be fairly explained in the following manner:—"When the unclean spirit goeth out of a man, he, the spirit, walketh in dry places, (that is, wandereth about in dry and sandy deserts,) seeking rest; and finding none, he saith to himself, I will return to my house whence I came out (that is, to the possession of the same person from whom I have been expelled;) and when he cometh there, if he findeth it swept and garnished, (that is, prepared and made ready for his reception by the person's relapse into his former state of depravity,) then taketh he to him seven spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter and dwell there (that is, they enter and fix their habitation there, and cannot again be cast out;) so the last state of that man is worse than the first."—The meaning of all which, divested of metaphor and reduced to common language, I take to be this:—When any one, who has by the power of reason and religion, expelled from his heart impious and malevolent dispositions, infused into it by the operations of evil spirits, shall suffer himself again to fall under their dominion, they will return with sevenfold strength, and the man will be many degrees more wicked than he was before.

That evil spirits did, in those ages, take possession of the minds and bodies of human beings, we cannot doubt, if we give any credit to history, sacred or profane; and, although the sagacity of the present more enlightened times hath exploded this opinion with contempt and ridicule, yet we see daily instances, which must induce us to believe, that their power is not even now totally at an end. We see some labouring under diseases which the most skilful physicians are unable to account for or to cure; others perpetrating the most horrid crimes without provocation, temptation, or advantage: we see the hand of the suicide plunging the dagger into his own breast, in contradiction to his reason, his principles, and his corporeal feelings: And must we not conclude, that all these unaccountable actions proceed from the directions of some external powers, which the actors are unable to resist? In madness we plainly perceive two distinct wills operating at the same time, one of which compels a man to commit the most outrageous acts, which the other disapproves, but cannot controul; nay, sometimes foresees, for a considerable time, that he shall be so compelled, but is unable to prevent it.

I cannot conclude this observation without adding another, on the next succeeding verse, in which we are informed, that, "as he spake these things, a certain woman of the company lift up her voice, and said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hadst sucked." She had listened to his excellent and intelligible discourse for some time, which she perfectly understood; but when he spake these things, which were above her comprehension, she could no longer forbear lifting up her voice and uttering this pathetic exclamation, to express her applause and admiration.—This is a picture so exactly copied from nature and experience, that we can have no doubt of its truth; and is here only mentioned as a mark of the fidelity with which the most minute incidents are recorded by the Evangelical historians.

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